





THE

✓  
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

COLONIAL JOURNAL.

---

VOL. XV.

---

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN  
COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

---

WASHINGTON:

1839.

## NOTICE.

---

To complete the volume to which this Index belongs, has been much desired, and has been in contemplation since the death of Mr. DUNN, the proprietor of the work at that time. But the unsettled state of the affairs of the deceased, and the slow process since in collecting the money due his estate, rendered it impossible to do so before this. It is hoped, however, that the volume being now complete, no further obstacles will be in the way of speedy collections, and that the orphan children of Mr. DUNN will thus be opportunely relieved.

To those persons especially who have been in the habit of preserving and having the Repository bound, for future reference, this title and index will be very acceptable, and of the greatest utility.

WASHINGTON, OCT. 4, 1841.



# INDEX

## TO THE FIFTEENTH VOLUME OF THE REPOSITORY.

- Abolitionists—opposed to Colonization, 46.  
Speech of Mr. Clay on, 50.  
Debate with, in Cincinnati, 112.  
Anti-meetings, 126.  
In Massachusetts, 181.  
Their cruelty, 229.  
Will soon have a chance to patronise free labor, 229.  
Letter to, from R. M. Sherman, 242.  
In a great error, 255.
- Abolition and Colonization contrasted, 305.  
From it—What has Colonization done? 310.
- Address of Elijah Paine, on Colonization, 44.
- Africa—Voice from, 27.  
Southern—mission in, 100.  
Desolated by war and wild beasts, 101.  
Productions of, 104.  
Western, 105—Episcopal mission in, 105.  
South—late from, 176, also 184.  
Luminary, 199.  
Another expedition to, 226.  
South—accounts from, 235.  
B. V. R. James's letter from, 236.
- African Repository—to the subscribers to the, 1.  
Sent gratis, 112.  
United with Christian Statesman and Colonization Herald, 225.
- African Colonics—condition of the, 193.  
Success of our, 306.
- Africans in our midst—our duty to, 97, 136.
- African Colonization, 202.
- Agents necessary—hard to get, 5.
- African Race—their condition and prospects in the United States, 301.
- American Colonization Society—report of Board of Managers at its 22d annual meeting, 3.  
New organization of the, 2.  
Legacies to the, 3.  
Expenditures of the, 4.  
Public sentiment in the United States, of the, 8.  
22d annual meeting of the, 19.  
List of officers for 1838-9, 26.  
Constitution—new, of the, 24.  
S. Wilkeson appointed General Agent of the, 25.  
Board of Directors, appointments by, 112.
- American Slavery—Rev. John A. James, on, reviewed, 295-6.
- American commerce, and abuse of the American flag on the western coast of Africa—letter of S. Wilkeson, on, 208.
- American flag—desecrated, 374.  
Covering the slave-trade, 316.
- Articles of Association proposed between the Colonies in Africa, 206.
- Anecdote of an African preacher, 320.
- Appeal to Christians in behalf of African Colonization, 191.  
Of S. Wilkeson, for 4th July collections, 192.  
In behalf of a slave of Mr. Hunter, 307.
- Auxiliary Societies—Ohio State, 131.  
Report of, 16.  
Meeting of the, Wheeling, 30.  
Virginia State—officers, 32.  
Massachusetts—meeting of, 32.

Auxiliary Societies—9th Annual Report of Mississippi, 71.

- Louisiana State—annual meeting of, 89.
  - In Baldwin County, Alabama, 89.
  - Donations from, 96.
  - Officers, Hampden County, Massachusetts, 141.
  - At Charlestown, Massachusetts, 142.
  - New York city, meeting of, 150.
  - Mississippi State Colonization—resolution in regard to Finley's death, 155.
  - Formation of the New York State Colonization, 172.
  - Cuyahoga County Colonization Society, 190.
  - Mississippi State, 200—Resolutions of, 200, 201.
  - New Hampshire Colonization Society, June 6, 1839, 201.
  - Connecticut, 202.
  - Princeton Colonization Society, Indiana, 204.
  - Andover, Massachusetts, 228.
  - Pennsylvania State, aided in starting Saluda, 258.
  - Receipts from, 271.
  - Pennsylvania State—receipts of, 272.
- Bible—obligations of the world to the, 267.
- Birney, Mr.—and the South, 165.
  - His description of Gen. Scott's brother's slaves, 165.
- Buxton, T. F.—his work on the Slave Trade noticed, 222.
  - His discovery in regard to the Slave Trade, 311.
  - His remedy, 312.
- Baltimore American—on African Colonization, 202.
- Brackenridge, Judge, of Pennsylvania, on Colonization and Abolition, 255.
- Buchanan, Governor of Liberia—his late despatches, 258.
  - His letter to the Dey people, 260.
  - His proclamation against the slave-trade, 260.
  - His proclamation for an election of officers, 260.
  - Remarks on his energy and wisdom, 274.
  - His communication in regard to the slave-trade, 276.
  - His commission to W. N. Lewis, as marshal, 285.
  - His orders to Elijah Johnson, 286.
- Cape Palmas—late arrival from, 182.
  - Face of the country and productions, 263.
  - Origin of the people, 262.
  - Heathen customs, laws, &c., at, 263-5.
- Christian Statesman united to Repository, 225.
- Cresson, E.—highly spoken of, 49.
  - His letter in Boston Daily Advertiser, 82.
- Climate of Southern Africa, 104.
- Case of the capture of slave ships, 273.
- Condition of the African Colonies, 193.
  - Prospects of the African race in the United States of America, 301.
- Colonization and Abolition, 255.
- Colonization—Hymn, by J. D. Weston, 256.
  - Editorial on, 257.
  - Encouraging signs for, 269.
  - The only remedy for the slave-trade, 274, 285.
  - Interesting letter on—from Hon. E. Whittlesey, 298.
  - Important view, by the New York Commercial Advertiser, 299.
  - Help to carry out the law of the United States in regard to the slave-trade, 300.
  - And Abolition contrasted, 305-6.
  - Letter of Mr. Wyckoff, on, 309—
  - 20 reasons for success of, 314.
  - "What has it done?" 310.
  - Interest in Dartmouth College, 319.
- Colonization Herald united with African Repository, 225.
  - Receipts for the, 272.
- Colonization.—[See A. C. S.]—Elliot Cresson, lecturing on, 29.
  - Society of Virginia, 8th anniversary, 31.
  - Cause in New Jersey, 32.
  - Effects of, on Africa, 45.
  - Rising, 49.
  - African commerce, 181.
  - Of North Africa, 183.

- Colony—success of the, 306.  
 Condition of the, 9.  
 Law concerning apprentices, 11.  
 Acquisition of Little Bassa, 11.  
 Letter of Dr. Goheen about, 12, 13.  
 Logan's case, 14.  
 Governor of, 16.  
 Agency—notes in, 16.  
 Physicians, in, 16.  
 Done by the, 83.—Affairs in, 275, 285.
- Colonization—Meetings in Alton, Illinois, 244, 247.  
 The cause of, 209—rising, spreading, 210.  
 Effects of, 196—doings of, 196.  
 Meetings in Lafayette, Indiana, 189.  
 Testimonial to, in General Assembly, (old school,) Presbyterian Church, in 1839, 164.  
 Cause in Louisville, Kentucky, 154—meetings on, 154.  
 Cause of—ought to be presented in all the Churches, 149.  
 Resolutions, 149, also, 151, 152.  
 New plan for aiding the cause of, 147.  
 African—letter on, from Andover student, 140.  
 Herald—the, 135.  
 Meetings in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, 135.—In Charlestown, Massachusetts, 150.  
 Meetings in Cincinnati, 130; Columbus, 130; Dayton, 123.  
 Debate on, 111; continued, 112, 125.  
 Meetings, 89. Meeting in Springfield, Ohio, 109.  
 Louisiana State Society, 89—annual meetings of, 90.  
 Society, Mississippi, 85.  
 What can, do? 82.
- Correspondence—of Mary B. McGehee and William Winans, 67.  
 Between Mr. Tappan and F. S. Key, 113, 164.  
 Of the Commercial Advertiser, 319.
- Constitution—American Colonization Society, of, 24.  
 Of the Commonwealth of Liberia, 63.  
 Auxiliary Colonization Society, Baldwin County, Alabama, 91.  
 Clark County Colonization Society, Ohio, 109.  
 Ohio State Colonization Society, 131.  
 Of Cincinnati Auxiliary Colonization Society, 152.  
 Of the New York State Colonization Society, 173.  
 Of Tippecanoe Colonization Society, Indiana, 189.  
 Of Cuyahoga Colonization Society, Ohio, 190.
- Contributions to the American Colonization Society from November 20, 1838, to February 28, 1839, 95.  
 From February 25, to March 31, 1839, 125.  
 From March 31, to April 30, 1839, 144.  
 Fourth of July. Customary—important, 171.  
 For May, 176. For June, 208. From July 1 to August 10, 239, 240.  
 From August 10 to September 19, 1839, 270, 272.
- Convention—New York Colonization, 133  
 Of Societies having Colonies in Africa, 205.
- Councillors for the county of Bassa, 261.
- Dedication of Methodist Episcopal church in Upper Caldwell, 261.
- Delagod—Southern Africa, Climate, 185.  
 Practicability of establishing a mission at, 185.
- Death of a Chief in Western Africa, 107.  
 Of Joseph Mechlin, M. D., 144.  
 Of Dr. Blumhardt, 146.  
 Of J. F. C. Finley, 148.  
 Of Mrs. Savage, in Africa, 220.—Mentioned again, 236.
- Duty to Africans in our midst, 97, 136.
- Expedition to Liberia, per Saluda, 193.
- Emperor, ship, loss of the, 261.
- Emancipation, plan of, 142.  
 Of Slaves at the South, 79.  
 Of Slaves in the West Indies, 232.
- Funeral ceremonies, 106.
- False Report contradicted, 261.
- Fourth of July, 171,  
 To Clergy of Virginia, about, by T. B. Balch, 171.  
 Approaching—S. Wilkeson's Appeal, 192.

- Herald, Liberia**—extract from the, 198.  
 Greets appearance of African Luminary, 199.  
 Hit on the Abolitionists sending out a ship to Liberia, 203.
- Jurisprudence**—specimen of African, 80.
- Gurley, Rev. R. R.**—his visit to the West, 30.  
 Report from, 65.  
 In Xenia, Ohio, 92.  
 In Springfield, 109.  
 In Ohio,  
 His letter from Louisville, Kentucky, 154.  
 At New Orleans, his letter, 195.  
 At Vicksburg, July 6, 1839, 230.  
 At St. Louis, Missouri, July 18, 1839, 231.  
 At Alton, Illinois, 244, 246.  
 Collections and donations received by, in the West, 271.
- Gales, Mr.**—his resignation, 82.
- Gibbs, Professor in Yale College**—his remarks on the Africans of the Armistad, 317.
- General Assembly, Presbyterian Church, (Old School,)** testimony of, to Colonization, 164.
- Goterah**—African Warrior, his interview with Governor Buchanan, 290.
- Intelligence**—Cheering from Heddington, 237.  
 Good tidings from Liberia, 254.  
 Glorious from Heddington, 262.  
 In regard to the slave trade, 275, 285.  
 In regard to the Ourang Outang, 287.
- James, John Angel**—his views on American Slavery, 294.
- Little Bassa, slave trade broken up at, 275, 286.**  
 Treaty made at, between Gov. Buchanan and Bush Gray, 286.  
 Mail interrupted by hostilities at, 284.
- Legacies**—Rev. Jonathan Pomroy's, 147.  
 Harrison's, George E., 148.  
 Daniel S. Montgomery, Pennsylvania, 160.
- Letters**—From Concord, N. H., 238.  
 From R. M. Sherman on Abolition, 242.  
 From R. R. Gurley, at Alton, July 31, 1839, 244.  
 From John Seys to Dr. Bangs, March 12, 1839, 247.  
 From Rev. G. S. Brown, Liberia, 252.  
 From Dr. Goheen, of Monrovia, 254.  
 From Mr. Wilson, Missionary at Cape Palmas, 262.  
 From Hon. E. Wittlesey, of Ohio, 298.  
 From J. N. Wyckoff, on Colonization, 309.  
 Extract of, from Havana, 316.  
 From Prof. Gibbs of New Haven, about Africans of the Armistad, 317.  
 From Washington, by a colored man, 178.  
 From R. McD. on African Jurisprudence, 180.  
 From Dr. Lindley—voyage from Port Natal to Delagod Bay, 184.  
 From the Secretary of the Society at New Orleans, 195.  
 Of Thos. H. Taylor, colonist, 197.  
 From W. H. Taylor, of Liberia, to Miss Mercer, of Virginia, 210.  
 From John Randolph Davenport, 212.  
 From Dr. R. McDowell, Cape Palmas, January, 1839, 213.  
 Extracts from, of M. Appleby, Missionary at Cape Palmas, 213.  
 From Mrs. Payne, Missionary at Cape Palmas, 214.  
 From a colored woman, Millsburg, Liberia, May 20, 215.  
 Extract from, of an emigrant, to Dr. Proudfit, 216.  
 From George S. Brown, White Plains, Jan. 30, 1839, 216, 217, 218.  
 From Dr. Savage, Cape Palmas, 219.  
 Extract of, from Mrs. Payne, on death of Mrs. Savage, 221.  
 Extract from Hon. J. Q. Adams, 2d, 223.  
 From Andover, Massachusetts, 223.  
 From Mr. Gurley at Vicksburgh, July, 1839, 230.  
 From Mr. Gurley at St. Louis, July, 1839, 231.  
 Of Louis Sheridan, of Liberia, to S. Tappan, 33.  
 Remarks on it from N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, 37.  
 From Rev. John Seys, to Rev. J. J. Matthias, 40.  
 From Mary B. McGehee, Secretary, &c., Woodville, Mississippi, 67.  
 From Wm. Winans, answer to the above, 67.  
 From Edward Morris, 79.  
 From H. Teage to R. S. Finley, 87.  
 From H. McMillan, Secretary, Xenia, Ohio, 92, 95.



- Letters**—From Liberia, 107  
 Of George J. Smith, 130.  
 Of J. Ridgeway, Columbus, Ohio, 131.  
 Of Joseph H. Crane, Dayton, Ohio, 133  
 Of John Simpson, Bucks county, Penn., 135.  
 Of T. C. Brownell, Hartford, Conn., 139.  
 From an Andover Student on Colonization, 140.  
 Of Wm. C. Buck, Louisville, Ky., 142.  
 Extract of a, from Mr. Gurley, Louisville, Ky., 154.  
 From Liberia, about Methodist Mission, 175.
- Liberia**—packet to, 7.  
 Constitution of Commonwealth of, 68.  
 Soil of, 99.  
 Letter from, by W. Johnson, 167.  
 History of, 146.  
 Arrival from, 174.  
 Condition of colonists, 197. Soil, 197, 199.  
 Herald, 198,  
 Further testimony respecting, 210.  
 Latest news from, July 13, 1839, 258.  
 Despatches from, 174.  
 Her products, 302.  
 Twenty reasons for the success of, 314.
- Mail, Brig, return of, 86.  
 Manumission at the South, 79.  
 Memorial to Legislature of Virginia, 30.  
 Methodist Episcopal Church, Resolutions on Colonization passed at annual Conference, 140.
- Missions in Southern Africa**, 100, 160.  
 Episcopal, in Western Africa, 105.  
 To Africa, 138, 159.  
 To the Zulus—return of Mr. & Mrs. Venable, 162.  
 Accounts of, Cape Palmas, 174.  
 To the friends of, 176.  
 Practicability of establishing at Delagod, 185.  
 Letters from, Cape Palmas, 214.  
 Methodist Episcopal, from Africa's Luminary, 216, 218.  
 Protestant Episcopal, Cape Palmas, 219.  
 Methodist Episcopal church in Liberia, annual report, 247.  
 Presbyterian, at Cape Palmas, 262.  
 Success of, in Africa, 270.
- Northern Clergymen and Southern Slavery**, 237.
- Notices**, 112.  
 To emigrants for Liberia, 127, 160.  
 Of new works, 301.
- Obligations of the world to the Bible**, 267.  
 To send the African back, 302.
- Officers of N. H. Colonization Society, June 6, 1839**, 201.  
 Of Conn. Colonization Society, 202.  
 Of Princeton Society, Indiana, 204.  
 Of Baldwin county Colonization Society, Alabama, 92.  
 Of Clark county Colonization Society, Ohio, 110.  
 Of Ohio State Colonization Society, 132.
- Ourang Outang**, description of, Dr. Goheen's, 287.  
**Paine, Elijah**, his Address as President Vermont Colonization Society, 44,  
**Piuney, J. B.**, his Address in Concord, N. H., 238.  
**Poetry**, Colonization Hymn, by J. D. Weston, 256.  
**Reasons**, 20, for the success of Liberia, 314.
- Report**—9th annual, of Mississippi State Colonization Society, 71.  
 Dr. Blodgett's, 76.  
 On reasons for making efforts in Colonization, 91.  
 Official, of the Convention of Societies having Colonies in Africa, 205.  
 Annual, of Liberia Missionaries of the Meth. Epis. church, 247.
- Resolutions passed in Binghampton, N. Y., on Colonization**, 151.  
 Passed in Cincinnati, Feb. 28, 152.  
 Of Mississippi State Society, June 7, 1839, 200, 201.  
 Passed by Penn. Colonization Society, 318.
- Revival of Religion in Monrovia**, 254.  
 At Heddington, 262.
- Russworn, Governor**, extracts from his despatches, 182.

- Remarks—of N. H. Gazette on correspondence of Messrs. Tappan & Key, 164.  
 Of Christian Mirror, do. do. do. do. do.  
 do. do. on Colonization in New York City, 166.  
 Seminary, Liberia Conference, 261.  
 Ship Saluda—purchased by S. Wilkeson for \$6,000, 8.  
 Capt. of, W. C. Waters engaged, 8.  
 Offered for sale, 8.  
 Manned by colored men, 32.  
 Sailing of, with Gov. Buchanan, 80.  
 Sailed from Norfolk 1st August, 226.  
 Aided by Penn. Society in her recent return to Liberia, 258.  
 Subscribers to the Christian Statesman and Colonization Herald, 225.  
 Suggestion why the cause of Colonization is so seldom presented in churches, 140.  
 Slave Ship, case of the captured, 273.  
 Slave Trade—Report on, 14.  
 Affected by Colonization, 45.  
 Work on, by Buxton, 222.  
 Gov. Buchanan's proclamation against, 260.  
 Carried on under the American Flag, 274.  
 Gov. Buchanan's statements and appeals in regard to, 275, 285.  
 Editorial remarks on the, 289.  
 Affected by Colonization, 299.  
 Discovery in regard to, 313.  
 Letter from Havana about, 316.  
 Slaves without masters, 178.  
 Slavery—three classes of persons opposed to it, 51.  
 First brought into discussion in Senate U. S., 53.  
 At the seat of Government, 54.  
 Clay on, 55, 57.  
 Discussed again, Florida, 56.  
 Constitution in regard to, 54, 57.  
 Immediate Abolition of, impossible, 59.  
 Northern Clergymen and Southern, 137.  
 American, on, by J. A. James, 294.  
 Sherman, Hon Roger M.—his letter against Abolition, 241.  
 Savage, Dr.—his funeral, 155—continued, 166.  
 Attacked with fever, 158.  
 Scoble, Mr.—his account West Indies, 232.  
 Slade, the Hon. Mr.—in favor of Colonization, 227.  
 Slave, the faithful, 187.  
 Snakes, in Africa, 156.  
 Soil, of Liberia, 197.  
 Products of the, 198.  
 Fruitful and rich, 302.  
 Ship of the Abolitionists, 203.  
 Sugar, free—a good hit at Abolitionists, 229.  
 The cost of, 315.  
 Success of our African Colonies, 306.  
 Testimony in favor of the Colonies, 210.  
 From Dr. McDowall, 213.  
 From Davenport, a colonist, 212.  
 Of Hon. Mr. Slade to Colonization, 227.  
 Union of Christian Statesman, Col. Herald, and African Repository, 225.  
 Venable, Mr. & Mrs., return from the Zulus, 160.  
 West Indies, emancipation in, 232.  
 Westminster Review, on Colonization, 204.  
 Williams, James, an American slave, narrative of, 161.  
 His credibility doubted, 162.  
 Window Blinds—a hit at abolition caricatures, 229.  
 Whittlesey, Hon E., his letter on Colonization, 298.  
 Wilkeson, Hon. S., his appeal in behalf of the slaves of Mr. Hunter, 307.  
 His letter to the Journal of Commerce on the abuse of the American Flag, 305.  
 Zulus—Quarrel with the Dutch, 100.  
 Their attack on Dutch, 176.  
 Further particulars, 184.







THE  
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,  
AND  
COLONIAL JOURNAL.

---

VOL. XV.]      Washington, April, 1839.      [No. 6.

---

Published by James C. Dunn semi-monthly at \$1.50 a year in advance, or \$2  
after six months.

---

OUR DUTY TO THE AFRICANS IN OUR MIDST, &c.

THREE papers, under the above title, have been published in "The Reflector and Schenectady (N. York) Democrat," and have been communicated for insertion in the African Repository. We take pleasure in giving place to them, and in the evidence which they afford of an increasing interest in our great and holy enterprise. Time was when we were almost the only laborers in this cause; but such now is the awakened interest in its behalf, that our pages are scarcely adequate to contain the interesting matter that pours in upon us from every quarter. Whilst these papers will be found of peculiar interest to those who have but just commenced to inquire on the subject of Colonization, the sound and enlarged views of the writer will commend them to those also who have marked the progress of the Society from its commencement, and afford them stronger ground of hope in our rising Colonies, as the means of disenthraling the colored race of both continents. The writer will perceive that we have corrected some errors into which he has fallen, doubtless, for want of the necessary documents.

---

OUR DUTY TO THE AFRICANS IN OUR MIDST, ETC.

*Liberia*, in Western Africa, with its adjacent territory, is the happiest location for colonizing our liberated Africans who choose to go and enjoy their freedom to the fullest practicable extent.

If, in view of the disappointments which have attended all that has been done for the Africans in this country—if the character and circumstances of this people, in the opinion of temperate and wise men, ensure the expectation of such results as reasonable and inevitable—if they cannot be located any where around us without being subjected to disadvantages which forbid their elevation,—we conclude that a fair and honorable restitution for their wrongs cannot be made to them in this land, nor in any other land to which they might be induced to emigrate and unite with a nation much advanced in intellectual and moral attainments. *Colonization alone* can meet their exigencies, and, we must add, colonization in that land where their comfort, prosperity and improvement shall be promoted with least interruption and greatest security by the means they at present possess, and which have been

acquired amongst ourselves. They should, moreover, be so colonized as to be constituted by themselves. They must be the leading people who are to give directions to the habits, improvements and entire character of the rising nation. Were they colonized with others more numerous than themselves, whether of the same race or of different races, whether superior or inferior to themselves, it would be injurious to them.

In connection with their superiors, feelings associated with their own inferiority would instantly be awakened in minds accustomed to such emotions and to their debasing influence, and would subject them to struggles and discouragements that must, at least, retard their progress, and, for a considerable time, render them unhappy, before they could be excited by a spirit of independence and enterprise. On the other hand, connected with their inferiors, as uneducated or heathen, the little improvement they have gained would be jeopardised, seeing they are yet destitute of correct principles, sufficiently fixed and definite to give them a commanding influence over others, especially if their number were so much inferior to the others as to give the ascendancy to them. In one or the other of these connections, they must suffer. Should we, therefore, with the light afforded us, place them in either of these circumstances, they would suffer injustice at our hands. They are entitled to a kind and judicious provision from us for their future welfare, and to our fostering care. We ought to feel a sincere and deep concern for their elevation and happiness. The peculiar solicitude expressed by the conduct of some of the slave owners at the South for their liberated slaves exhibits a character of sensations which we ought to love and cherish. At the request of their servants, they emancipated them to go to Liberia; they made provision for their voyage and for their comfortable residence in Liberia, the land of freedom, which they had chosen. Much like a parent for his children, they were anxious for the well-being of their servants, and, as far as practicable, they secured all sources and safeguards for their comfort. Our selection of the country for their colony, and our endeavors to effect their establishment in it, should be made with views and feelings of the same kind.

It has been said that Liberia, in Western Africa, with its surrounding country, is the proper location for such a colony. It is a region which is eligible, in this case, and for our purpose, in preference to every other known to us on the face of the earth. There is, indeed, no other region where tracts of land can be procured of sufficient extent for their present accommodation and for their future increase; nor any so conveniently accessible for us. Here is territory enough, and the native proprietors have become more than willing to sell to the Colonists. The jealousy and rage which appeared in the commencement of the colony, under the care of the estimable and much lamented Ashmun, seemed almost to forbid the attempt. National prejudice, apprehensions lest they should be prevented from trading in slaves, together with the influence of slave dealers from other nations, as well as their own, exciting the natives to attempt the destruction of the Colonists, made them desperate in their purpose of extermination. But, after a few defeats from the Colonists, in defence of their purchased possessions, they not only ceased from hostilities, but were reconciled to the residence of these strangers on their coast, became friendly, and now even solicit of them the privilege of intercourse and instruction, and are ready to sell almost any portion of their territory that may be needed for the colony. The climate, with its peculiar diseases, both tropical and local, especially their injudicious location at first on the Island of Sherbro', were destructive to the health of the first settlers, and carried off great proportions of their number by death. Yet even under their circumstances, unfavorable as they were, the sickness

and mortality in Liberia have at no time been equal to that of numerous colonies of former days that may be named, which, notwithstanding, were continued by reason of the prospect of wealth, and are now flourishing, though not freed from unusual proportions of death, compared with others. Nor has the unhealthiness of Liberia been equal to that of many new settlements in our own country, within our own recollection, that have also continued to fill up with immigrants, and have become populous and wealthy. But now, since the location of the colony has been changed to Cape Montserado and the adjacent country, a more elevated and healthy ground, and since the knowledge of the influence of the climate and its indigenous diseases, which has been acquired by physicians, has become more extensive and discriminating, they are under the control of remedies, and deaths are not more frequent than they are among ourselves. Governor Matthias, of Bassa Cove, in Liberia, stated, in an address delivered before a colonization meeting, held in New York, in June last, that, according to a medical report made from records which had been kept by his direction, the deaths from August, 1837, to April, 1838, had not exceeded one per month, except five, who had all died within the month of March; and of these five, three were children under one year old; and of the whole number, only one had died of the fever peculiar to the climate of Africa.

The soil in Liberia, as it regards fertility, is not surpassed by any. It yields tropical productions of a superior quality, such as coffee, the sugar cane, senna, cassia, &c., rice and cotton also, and of Indian corn, two crops in a season. The soil is remarkably mellow, while it is rich, and is cultivated generally with little labor. In addition to these observations on the subject of the climate and soil, it must be observed that, although the Africans and their descendants in this country, by the long residence of some among us, and by the birth and nurture of others, have become acclimated here, and have undergone considerable change in their constitution; yet to those of their brethren who have immigrated there, that country has proved congenial and less alarming than to others. Accounts of the most authentic character, furnished within two years, in support of the above, and of more enlarged favorable statements, have been so numerous, that it would require a needless expense of time to collect and publish them at present. I will refer the *honest inquirer* to the address of Governor Matthias, the Rev. Mr. Seys, and a letter of Captain William C. Waters, published in the *Christian Intelligencer*, 30th June last, in the city of New York. Also, the writings of Dr. McDowall, a gentleman of liberal education and accurate observation, who has spent above two years in the colony as a physician, devoting himself to a strict inquiry into the state and circumstances of the people, are very full and satisfactory. These writings have been published in the *African Repository*, and in the *Colonization Herald of Philadelphia*; in which periodicals are contained many other statements, made by gentlemen of undoubted integrity, and who were disinterested men.

The increase of the colony, by a wise and kind interposition of God, has been arrested for a short time. Had the current of uneducated and undisciplined emigrants continued flowing into the colony till the present time, as it did three or four years ago, it would, in all probability, have been unable to sustain itself. A number of discouraging impediments, especially the unexpected and great embarrassment of the Society's funds, obliged its Managers to suspend their extensive operations, and to attend to their means.— Since that, the attention both of the Colonists and the Society has been directed to the civil, social and religious interests of the people. Their organization has been improved in every respect, and the community is now much better prepared to receive large accessions than with safety to themselves and their



new associates. Yet we must say, considering it is less than twenty years since their first settlement was made on Cape Montserado, the progress of colonization under their management has been rapid—the increase and improvements which have been effected, in comparison with other attempts of the kind, have been great and encouraging. Ten villages, or settlements, have been formed, viz: Monrovia, Caldwell, Millsburg, Marshall, New Georgia, Edina, Bassa Cove, Bexley, Mississippi, and Cape Palmas, or Maryland.—The four first named flourishing settlements were founded by the American Colonization Society, and have been constantly under its fostering care.—New Georgia is inhabited by recaptured Africans, placed there by the Government of the United States, and is under the care of an agent employed by it. Bassa Cove and Bexley are under the care of the Pennsylvania and New York Auxiliary Societies, and, at their solicitation, and by consent of the inhabitants, Edina, which was originally formed by the Parent Society, has been placed under their care and protection also. Cape Palmas was founded by the State of Maryland, and its principal town is named Harper, after General Harper, a distinguished friend of the cause. The Legislature of the State has appropriated for the support of this settlement, \$20,000 a year for ten years. The population, in all, numbers about five thousand.—Monrovia, the seaport, besides the stores and dwellings of smaller dimensions, contains a dozen three story dwelling houses, built of stone, as many stores of the same materials and having three stories, with stone wharfs, three stone houses for worship, a court-house of the same material, and three school houses. Throughout the ten villages, the people are furnished with stated Christian instruction and common education, in greater proportion to their number than any of the most favored places in the United States. The temperance effort has been put forth with such unanimity, that there is scarcely an adult among them who is not a member of that society. A gentleman who had resided there above a twelvemonth, stated that he knew not a village in this land where there is less intemperance and profanity, or a more general observance of the Lord's day, than he had witnessed in Liberia. There is a considerable coasting trade carried on by the Colonists, employing at least fifteen schooners, most of which are of their own building. A large ship, manned by African freemen, is now added to their number, to carry on trade between them and the United States; and the whole is under the genial influence of civil institutions like our own—*strictly republican*—and fostered by the vigilance and care of our wisest and most experienced men.

PHILO.

---

 S O U T H E R N A F R I C A .
 

---

[From the *Missionary Herald*.]

## MISSIONS OF THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN SOUTHERN AFRICA.

From the journals of the Rev. Messrs. Owen and Hewetson, missionaries of the Church Missionary Society, stationed at Umgunghlovu, the residence of Dingaan and capital of the Zulu country, pretty copious extracts are inserted below, that the reader may have a fuller history than communications previously inserted have afforded of the distressing scenes which were witnessed during the few weeks which followed the breaking up of the missions in Dingaan's country, as narrated at pp. 307—313 of the last volume. The murder of the Dutch delegation by Dingaan, it will be recol-

lected, was on the 5th of February, 1838; immediately after which, the Zulu army fell upon the advance party of the Boers. Early in March, an expedition was fitted out at Natal, consisting of white men and natives, to invade Dingaana, and take his cattle. In this they were somewhat successful. He soon, however, came upon them with an army, and spread terror and destruction in the vicinity of Natal. To this state of things the following extracts from Mr. Hewetson's journal relate. Ambanati was a missionary station occupied by Captain Gardiner, within a few days' ride of Natal, which had just been abandoned.

*Country desolated by War and Wild Beasts.*

APRIL 11, 1838. We started this morning at two o'clock, as our neighbors would not suffer us to light fires, and we needed our supper. When daylight came, we discovered that we had left the road, and got into a slough where the elephant and buffalo resorted for coolness: the reeds were upward of sixteen feet high. We got out with a little difficulty, and saw, as we thought, a wild pig. Two of us seized guns; and, coming up to the carcase of an elephant, on which the hyenas and beasts of prey had been feasting, a lioness bounded near us, growling as she went. We levelled, but could not get a shot, on account of the grass, which was here up to our arm-pits. It is dangerous to have any thing to do with the African lion, as he is not the gentleman that we read of in books, but a villain, if he can be. We saw numbers of Jackals. We outspanned in a lovely plain, called, by the Natal hunters, George's Town, abounding with deer, but uninhabited by man;—the remains of a native village, telling us that the devastating wars of Chakka and his successor, Dingaana, had given it to the beasts of prey, who roam unmolested among the beautiful trees, or repose on the rich turf. At last, Ambanati came in view—a romantic spot. On the right, the sea is seen rolling a tremendous surf, while all around little hills caused a pleasing variety of landscape. When we got there, all was silent as death. The benevolent proprietors were now on the deep, and the affrighted natives had fled for refuge to the bush. Every article was exactly in the way that the family had left it: in one place, clothing for the natives; in another, hooks for their instruction. Alas! that these plans should be entirely frustrated, seems a mysterious providence. I fear that the station will never have an owner who will supply the place of the good man who has just abandoned it. A few of Captain Gardiner's men made their appearance: they looked miserable. They acted wrong in going to war; and nine of them were killed, and the rest did not know what to do. They despaired counsel, and suffered.

12. Yesterday evening I started from Ambanati, thinking to cross the Tongat before dark, but could not, as the river had swollen; so that I was forced to outspan in the neighborhood of the Natal army. These worthies had doubled their forces; and, as they lay round their fires, they presented the strangest sight imaginable. The natives, to distinguish themselves from the enemy, had put on any thing they could provide: some wore for hats beer-strawlers, a sort of sugar-loaf basket; others had on women's gowns, the back in front; others, pieces of calico, etc. Although it was heart-rending to see this fine people about to murder one another, still I could not but gaze at the scene which these creatures presented. I went to their leaders, and endeavored to stop them in every possible way, showing them the madness of facing a force sixteen times their number, the sin of leading these creatures to certain destruction, and their awful responsibility for such actions to a holy and just God. But I spoke to madmen: they thought of nothing but the Zoolah's rich flocks. I little thought that I should never see them more. I invited them to my wagon, that I might read to them—two came. Just as we had done, one of the sentries ran to us, saying that a herd of elephants were coming, and would attack us. I got out, and heard the male elephant make the mountains and valleys ring with the most terrific noise. The whole troop passed near us; but, as we were to leeward, we were not molested. I am told that, if they had got the scent of man, they would certainly have attacked us. The elephant here, full grown, is eighteen feet high; and, if I credit those who hunt them, he is not the grave creature described by travellers, but the tyrant of the desert—and the sound of this trumpet seemed to confirm it. I never heard this strange noise spoken of until to-night. On returning home, we met about 500 natives, armed with assagais and shields; while in the rear were a considerable number of women, carrying Indian corn for the army. As they passed, they sang the wild war-songs of the country; the whole party accompanying the singer with their elbows, wrists, etc., and joining in the chorus, which was merely a repetition of "Huz, huz."

14. I got home in safety, after travelling through a country in a state of war, and inhabited only by wild beasts. In this journey I saw, as far as the eye could reach, luxuriant grass, green as a garden of leeks, evergreen trees, hill and dale, all in pleasing variety—all without one human soul, or one beast that acknowledged man as his master.

17. I wandered this day through the delightful gardens of an unconquered tribe, who, unable to defend cattle, betook themselves to tillage, and now have five miles in a good state of cultivation. They have Indian corn ten feet high; with plots of amadoomhi, a root not unlike potatoes, the leaf resembling the parsley; and izingelooob, an agreeable sort of pulse. All this immense tract was cultivated by the females, with a spade in the form of a scraper used in English houses. I had an interpreter with me, and entered into conversation with several men whom I met at the entrance of the cattle-fold. They are very communicative, answering freely every question, and, in their turn, asking many questions. They seemed surprised when I informed them about the Bible and some of its contents, and listened with great attention. They are excellent judges of cattle, of which they are fond. I walked about twenty miles this day, through a country inhabited by a tribe who escaped the cruelties of Dingaana and his murdering predecessor, Chakka. These people had no cattle till lately; and, living in a place not easily approached by an enemy, they are hospitable and communicative. From this tribe the Fingoes descended, who are now at Port Elizabeth, and are extremely frugal and industrious.

As a vessel was providentially in the harbor of Natal, Messrs. Owen and Hewetson went on board on the approach of Dingaana's army to the place, where they were detained by adverse weather till after he had retired from his work of devastation. Mr. Owen gives the following account of his movements and success, when his army came into contact with the main body of the Dutch Boers:

#### *Victory over the Dutch and Port-Natal Settlers.*

From a Scotchman connected with the Boers, I learned pretty full particulars of the commencement of hostilities between them and the Zoolah chief. On the 6th instant, a commando, consisting of 300 fighting men, under Peter Uys, left the camp, and proceeded into the Zoolah country—found no enemy till they arrived within half an hour's ride, and were within sight, of the capital. Dingaana had ordered all the cattle to be driven away, so that they found but one stray ox. The despot's army was drawn up on some rocks; through which there was a narrow pass, from which the Boers were to make their egress, before they could reach the royal residence. The rocks formed a half circle: on each quadrant sat a division of the Zoolah army, guarding the pass. A third division remained at some distance, to fall on the rear of the Boers as soon as they had entered the ground which the Zoolahs had chosen for the fight. By this means they hoped to surround them, and prevent all opportunity of escape. Peter Uys divided his men into two principal parties, which were to commence with the two divisions of Zoolahs who were arranged on the rocks. A smaller division, under Cobus Uys, was stationed by itself, with orders not to attack the third party of Zoolahs unless they should happen to make the first onset. The division which Peter Uys commanded advanced and fired. The party of the enemy whom this division attacked were quickly put to the rout. Meanwhile, the other main division of the Boers met with a signal defeat.—Having fired not more than sixteen shots, they fled. The Zoolahs, returning from the pursuit, and being quickly joined by the other two divisions, now hemmed in the remaining Boers. Before this, however, Peter Uys, his son, a boy about twelve years old, who fought at his side, and ten other men, had fallen. They were surrounded in a clough, from which they were not able to extricate themselves. Uys received a wound in his thigh, and fell from his horse. Being mounted again, he continued to fight; but, fainting from the loss of blood, he once more fell from his horse; when he was heard to exclaim, "Fight your way out, my brave boys! I must die." The Zoolahs then came and speared him. The Boers, being surrounded by their enemy, who were vastly their superiors in numbers, continued the fight for about an hour and a half, keeping up a continued fire, dismounting and advancing several paces, till they were able to take a sure aim at their adversaries, and then retreating to their horses—which are trained to stand perfectly still in the midst of this noise and firing—mounting and loading. On the other hand, the Zoolahs were not able to come sufficiently near to take aim with their spears—which on this occasion they threw—before they were shot. Thus, about 500 of them were killed, though some reckoned their loss at 1,000. At length, the Boers, unable to make their enemy retreat, were obliged to retreat themselves; which they accomplished by directing a fire simultaneously to one point of the ring; and, having thus made a lane with their guns through the Zoolahs, they rode over the dead bodies, and escaped. A party of nine hid themselves in some Indian corn, in order to cut off some spies who had been observed to follow them all day, with a view to notice the place of their encampment, that they might fall on them at night. At sunset, as these spies, seven in number, approached the place where the liers-in-wait were concealed, the latter issued forth, and each shot his man dead in a moment. The battle was fought



about ten o'clock, on the 11th instant. The Zoolahs might justly claim the victory, though it was dearly bought.

17. A sad and awful day! I took a long walk in the morning, chiefly with the view of visiting some more villages. On arriving at the first, I saw a young warrior; and, on my asking him and the women about whether they would like to be taught, he returned answer that the whole commando had been destroyed by the Zoolahs, and that all the white men were killed. I pursued my walk to Mr. Ogle's own village; but, ere I arrived, the sound of weeping and lamentation met my ear. I entered Mr. Ogle's hut, where a great number of natives were assembled. He himself had not gone out this time to fight; and he now acquainted me with the various reports which he had heard, which, though differing in many particulars, all agreed in this, that there had been a great slaughter both of the natives and white people. He had scarcely begun to tell me what had happened, when a native woman arrived, bringing further intelligence: at which all the women in the village set up loud cries and wailings, running in all directions, crying, in their own language, "Alas! alas!" As yet, no man had arrived from the commando who had actually seen the fight; but, in a few minutes, a warrior arrived with his gun, having fled seventy-five miles in a day and a half, from the very scene of action. The intelligence which he brought corroborated the former reports respecting the general massacre of white people and black; and now the scene was heart-rending beyond all example. The tumultuous cries of the distressed women, whose husbands were supposed to have been slaughtered, made the air resound. One woman was seen wailing with her hands at the back of her head, crying mournfully, "Borya baba!"—return my father! An English woman, among the rest, was almost frantic with grief. In the mean time, the men eagerly gathered round the messenger, to hear particulars. As it was expected that the Zoolahs would pursue their victory, and come down immediately on Port Natal, I observed that it was of paramount importance that we should be prepared for an eternal world, and exhorted them to seek the Lord. After leaving the village, I heard the voice of weeping and lamentation for more than a mile. At night, we went on board the brig *Comet*, Captain Haddon, which, providentially, is now in the bay.

19. I visited a white man, who, with three other Europeans, effected an escape. He was lying under a wagon, severely wounded in his knee. He had received two other wounds, which were now healed. It appears that the Port-Natal army crossed the Tugala at day-break on the morning of the 17th, and attacked a Zoolah village. In a short time, myriads of the enemy were seen pouring down the hills. Such of the Natal natives as fought with spears ran to the white people, and the natives who carried guns, for protection; at the same time casting off the white calico which had been tied round their bodies as a badge of distinction. Being followed by the enemy, it was impossible now to distinguish the Zoolahs from the Natal natives. It is stated that multitudes of the black people fled, and were pursued by thousands of Zoolahs, who killed more in the flight than in the battle. The loss on both sides was very great: but, all the leaders of the Natal army being killed, Dingaan may justly reckon that he has triumphed over his foes in this quarter. Nearly every individual of the party with whom I conversed on my arrival at Port Natal and dissuaded from the fight, besides many others of the white men whom I knew and had seen so lately, had perished. Of seventeen Englishmen who went out, only four returned.

To this picture Mr. Hewetson adds—

War is a curse in this fine country, and, I believe, in every other in which it is carried on. Those who think differently would change their opinion, if they heard the shrieks of the mothers, wives and daughters of those who fall in battle. The fresh arrivals of the few who returned bring more tales of woe; as the poor creatures hoped the best, until they heard the contrary. So utterly abandoned are they to grief, that they forsake their huts, and live in the corn-fields, and suffer the cattle to come and destroy the corn before their eyes, although in it their chief maintenance consists.

APRIL 24. This morning we saw two large bodies of the Zoolah army coming down the hills. The black shields showed the regiment of boys, or those who are not suffered to shave their heads, not having distinguished themselves in battle; the others, with white shields, showed the Unkunkinglove regiment, or body-guards. Each regiment averages 1,000 men. There were other regiments, but we could not distinguish them at this distance. See the merciful dealings of the Lord!—a vessel lying in the bay—the captain being sick when the wind was favorable! If this had not occurred, every man, woman and child would, in all human probability, have been butchered by these enraged savages. Besides, we got timely notice; and here we are in safety, while thousands of armed warriors are roaming about, to kill all whom they can find. Oh for a grateful heart!

*Climate, Productions, and Condition of the Population at Delagoa Bay.*

On the 11th of May, Messrs. Owen and Hewetson left Natal, and on the 20th the latter writes—

This morning, we entered the spacious bay, Delagoa, thirty miles wide at the mouth. In the evening, as we came up this large river, a boat came to meet us, containing the Portuguese governor, an Arab, a Malay, and Mozambique soldiers; and, in half an hour after, I heard the strange jargon of six languages, all being spoken at once, between sailors, soldiers, interpreters, etc. A Dutchman was one of the party; and he told us that his people were all sick—they had buried one this morning.

26—27. That monster, intemperance, finds its way every where, and, as a matter of course, has its attendants—crime and misery. The soldiers are foremost here in evil.—These are some of the evils which attend civilized man in his intercourse with savages, except he is directed by divine grace. This lovely Lord's-day evening is defiled, by Europeans drunk, or natives at work. The natives are ignorant of its sacred obligations; but the Europeans know better.

29. There is no corn cultivated here; but, at some distance, rice is grown. The boats are the rudest attempts imaginable; as they have no saws, each board costs them a tree. The boards are stitched together with grass ropes; so that, of course, they ship plenty of water. Many things are to be got here—ivory in great abundance; ambergris sometimes; fowls, pigs and fish are very cheap. Here are limes, bananas and coconuts. Here are also a great variety of singing-birds, which are brought for sale. Old iron is the best currency; but they have no stores to get clothes, nor any sort of bread but what is made from rice; neither have they tea, nor sugar; and, until the Boers came, they had no milk; nor meat, except pigs and fowls. The months of January and February are sickly. Dingaan, the Zoolu tyrant, attacked this place, and killed the late governor, about five years ago. They have a strong fort; but the guns are eaten with rust, and the greater part of the seventy soldiers are the emaciated victims of intemperance and vice. They still think that they could resist the Zoolu, if they made an attack, but I have my doubts, if the Zoolu had the incitement of cattle.

Delagoa Bay, a slave-port of Southeastern Africa, held by the Portuguese, is north of the 26th parallel of latitude, and about 300 miles northeast from Natal. Even as far as this point, it seems that the Dutch farmers from the Cape colony have penetrated, still encountering hardships and disasters in their march. Of the unhappy remnant found at Delagoa Bay, Mr. Owen writes—

As a proof of the unhealthiness of the place, there is the hull of a small schooner of sixty tons on the beach, the crew of which all died from the influence of the climate, when they came into the country to trade. We here saw the shattered remains of Louis Trieckard's party, which was the first company of emigrant farmers that left the Colony, some years ago. The afflictions which they have undergone are of a truly pitiable kind. Out of eighteen families, comprising about one hundred individuals, who emigrated under Trieckard, two married men only, viz. Trieckard and his son, and a few widows and children, are all that now remain. Nine complete families, who separated from Trieckard, were destroyed by the native tribes through which they had to pass in quest of a settlement. Five times, generally in the night, was Trieckard's party assaulted by the savages, some of whom were armed with bows and poisoned arrows.—The farmers were, however, always successful in driving them away with their guns.—On one occasion, in the night, the Mantatees, a tribe in the interior, were about to fall on them with sixty men, when the younger Trieckard shot their leader, who, as he fell, received in his side one of his own poisoned arrows. His weapons were taken, and shown to us, particularly the arrow in question. But these were not the only dangers which this party were obliged to encounter. Having escaped the violence of man, they began, one after another, to fall victims to the climate. The Portuguese sent an escort to bring them to Delagoa Bay, where they are now suffering from the bilious intermittent fever, which they caught in the course of their wanderings. Several have died since they reached the place; and no fewer than three adult persons perished in the short time we were there: one of these was the younger Trieckard's wife, whom I buried by the side of her mother-in-law. The rest we left all ill, with very few exceptions; nor is it probable that a single individual among them will survive, as there is no medical man to advise them, nor any one that understands medicine.

The settlement of Lorenzo Marques contains about 100 individuals, including Portuguese, Mozambiques, and one or two Malays. Most of the inhabitants are connected with government, or are soldiers belonging to the fort. They have no priest, nor any



form of religion. In Delagoa Bay, the wives are the slaves of their husbands; for this has been a slave-port, and the inhabitants continue to purchase slaves of the natives.— They, however, treat them with kindness; though, for the first few days, they confine them in chains, to prevent them from running away—as we saw. The English river, which shortly branches out into three streams, is, at Lorenzo Marques, about two miles broad, and is navigable with ships for many miles. There are distant mountains in the horizon; but the country about Delagoa Bay is flat, and contains very poor pasture.— There are scarcely any cattle, but such as belong to the Dutch, who have immense flocks and herds. The natives, as well as the Portuguese, seem to live chiefly on rice, Indian corn, poultry, pigs, etc. Lemons, citrons, pine apples and bananas grow here, as well as the cocoa nut tree and other fruits. The whole country, as far as the south bank of the English river, nominally belongs to Dingaan. It is occupied by various tribes, who are all tributary to that despot. These trade with the Portuguese by means of boats of native structure; the only instance, I believe, of this species of native workmanship in Southeastern Africa. The name of Dingaan has spread terror even beyond the coasts of Delagoa, and his trade extends as far as Inhamboa on the tropic. The Portuguese were once surprised by an army of Dingaan: the governor was killed, and the fort destroyed. The native population is very great in the neighborhood of Lorenzo Marques. About a mile from the settlement, there is a native town, consisting of a vast number of little villages of huts, with some distance between each. Having no cattle, they have no fold; so that the town assumes quite a different appearance from a Zoolu or Caffer town, which consists of huts built round the cattle-fold. The huts at Delagoa Bay are also conical—not bee-hived, like the Zoolu and Caffer huts. The language here spoken by the natives is a remote dialect of the Zoolu: many of them, however, speak the proper Zoolu dialect, and also Portuguese. The ship having discharged her cargo, and exchanged it for ivory, both elephant and sea-cow teeth, and Indian corn, we set sail on Saturday morning, June 16th; and, being carried most of the voyage before a prosperous gale of wind, we had a speedy passage to Algoa Bay, where we anchored on Friday, June 23d, being greeted with much cordiality by our friends.

---

## WESTERN AFRICA.

[From the *Missionary Herald*.]

### AMERICAN EPISCOPAL MISSION IN WESTERN AFRICA.

#### *Death of a Chief—Funeral Ceremonies.*

Under date of May 5th, 1838, Dr. Savage gives the following account, as published in the *Spirit of Missions*, of the proceedings at the decease and funeral of one of the head-men at Cape Palmas. Messrs. Wilson and Wynkoop, who visited Cape Palmas in 1834, mention the island off the cape, where the bodies of the dead are deposited, and some of the ceremonies of the interment, [vol. xxx, p. 291.]

Last night, about two o'clock, all were awakened by the repeated discharge of numerous guns at the Cape Town. This proved to be on account of the death of Seah, one of the principal "head-men." He was spoken of as the successor to Freeman, the present king. This firing has continued throughout the day. This is customary on the death of a "great man." Went in to town to witness his funeral. This is the first native interment, all the ceremonies of which I have witnessed. They were as follows:

Just before arriving at the town, I met three natives going for the coffin. This is a change in their custom. Formerly, they put the body into a canoe, and left it on the surface of the ground. This is the third who has been buried in a coffin. As I entered the town, noises from drums, firing, mourning, and crying of the wives of the deceased, were deafening. I proceeded to the house of the deceased, in front of which were assembled hundreds of women and children. Upon a rude bedstead lay the corpse, in a state of almost perfect nudity. In his life-time, he had been a warrior. At his head, on the left, stood fixed in the ground two spears, and a woman by them, holding up to the view of the multitude, leopard, monkey and other skins, which he had taken in the chase and some in war. On the right was his standard, the flag of which, composed of dark blue cotton cloth in the body, white cotton for the border, having a cross of red flannel in the centre, and a long tail of the same material, waved over his head. By his head

sat his chief wife, with a bandanna handkerchief, which she waved to and fro to keep off the flies, accompanying each stroke with a corresponding motion of the head and body, while she poured forth her lamentations loud and long. At the other extremity sat two other wives, holding each a foot in their hands, accompanied by contortions of their bodies, recounting the good qualities of the deceased, and mourning over their loss. Along the side were arranged the rest of his wives, all of whom (eight in the whole) manifested, by their uncouth movements and piteous exclamations, great sorrow at their bereavement. At a short distance, on one side, sat six or eight musicians, with instruments of hollow-wood, and dried skins drawn tensely over one end; upon these, as drums, they incessantly played, which, together with their war horns, the mourning and crying of the women, the firing of the guns, made up a scene unique beyond conception.

Amidst this confusion, approached a woman with an earthen vessel, containing a light colored fluid. Dipping her hand into it, with the utmost solemnity, she spread it gradually over the face, and then the body. This, as it became dry, appeared like chalk, and gave to the corpse a hideous aspect. Next came two men, brothers of the deceased, with long strips of cloth, (calico, ginghams, etc.) which were spread successively over the body. This was to show the number and variety of his robes; in other words, that he was rich, consequently a great man. Then came his ornaments, such as strings of beads of various colors and sizes, strings of leopards' teeth, which, in numbers, are a sign of wealth. These were laid upon and about his head, and his snuff-box by his side.— Things being thus arranged, the body lay in state.

In another direction, in the centre of a little space, or court-yard, around which are built the houses of the deceased, lay a heap of broken wooden bowls, crockery, etc., ready for the interment. These are considered money and ornaments; and the highest ambition of all who aspire to wealth and influence, is to have the inside of their houses hung with them in great numbers. Around this space, or little yard, were arranged six or eight grave, patriarchal-looking men, having red woollen caps, long grey beards, and in their hands long and highly polished canes. These were the fathers of his wives.— To their view, and to that of spectators, was opened an old leather trunk, filled with his treasures. From this were drawn, piece after piece, calicoes, checks and ginghams, in further display of the dead man's wealth.

Two or three hours were thus spent in exhibiting strips of calico, crockery, etc., to impress the surrounding multitude with a lofty idea of his rank and riches. The coffin was then brought forward, made in the usual manner, with rough pine boards. The body was deposited therein, amidst the firing of guns, and terrific sounds of their drums, and war-horns, and the wailings of hundreds of females. Upon and around the sides were packed the cloths before exhibited. The lid was then nailed down, and the coffin covered with blue cotton, striped over with white in figures of a diamond shape. This done, a bullock was produced, and slaughtered by the head of the coffin; the blood, caught in a bowl, was poured upon other cloths and crockery deposited in chests; a kid was likewise killed, and two fowls and rice prepared with palm-oil, for the dead. At last came a moment of comparative silence; and soon after, by the confused movement of the multitude in an opposite direction, the chief of the tribe was seen to be approaching to bid the final adieu to the remains. He wore a white silk hat, and a piece of gingham around the waist: in this simple dress, he proceeded to the head of the coffin, and, leaning over it, resting upon his staff, spoke about five minutes to the corpse;—no one could or would tell me what he said. Having finished, he retired to his house. Then stepped forward a man of striking appearance, and addressed the crowd with great energy. This, it seems, was the "soldier-king, or commander of the military," issuing the orders of the subsequent exercises. The soldiers were to proceed to the front of the agent's house upon the Cape, and there to fire a salute in honor of the dead. At this moment, the coffin was placed upon the heads of two strong men, one at the foot and the other at the head, who immediately proceeded, at a rapid pace, through the winding streets of the town, till they came in front of the king's house. There they stopped, and refused to go farther. Such movements are common in all funeral processions.— The corpse at such times is unwilling to go, say they—the devil stands in the way. After much turning and pulling and shoving, by the bearers, this evil was overcome, when they proceeded with still greater rapidity, amidst the discharge of guns, to the agency house, as ordered by the "soldier king." Now commenced their salute, which continued—an irregular and dangerous firing, or rather exploding of guns—for fifteen minutes. This done, the procession moved on to the water's edge, in the same confused manner as before. The coffin was set down upon the beach, and further ceremonies performed, preparatory to a farewell from the wives of the deceased, and a passage over to a neighboring island, their place of interment. Now were renewed the horrible wailings of the women; some of whom threw themselves upon the coffin, others danced around it, tossing their arms in the air, while others again rolled over and over upon the sand, beating and tormenting themselves in various ways, betokening their grief. At last the time arrived for transporting the chests containing the goods and articles to be

buried with the body. These were carried first to the island, and placed upon the beach under the flying flag, which had been furled in crossing over. Then came the coffin, accompanied only by the number just necessary for performing the burial. The procession was again formed, and now advanced in greater order. The individuals bearing a quarter of the slaughtered bullock, the goat, fowls, and the rice, led the way. Then followed the standard-bearer, immediately preceding the body, and others carrying the chests of cloths and crockery. Winding their way between rocks and bushes, they proceeded slowly to the place of burial; the whole of the route being previously sprinkled with rice, by the way of appeasing and conciliating the favor of the devil. At last they stopped in about the centre of the island, where, digging a shallow grave, they deposited the body. Upon it they threw the crockery, etc., previously broken into a thousand pieces; and around the grave they strewed the cloths, calicoes and gingham, torn and mutilated in like manner. Upon a rock, and near the place, were left the meat and rice, the latter being scattered in every direction.

Thus closed the burial of a "great man" of the Greybo tribe, in Africa. In witnessing this scene, I was never more deeply impressed with their degradation. It seems to be nothing more than a vain desire of empty show, and affectation of wealth. But little or no sorrow, in my view, characterized their doings; and, throughout the whole, I could think of nothing else but "devils and lost spirits." When I thought of the usual consequences of death among this people, the charges of witchcraft, and the punishment of many innocent beings, by poison, sadness and sorrow "gat hold upon me," and I could but wonder at the delay of the wrath of God against such ungodliness and unrighteousness of men.

I have often tried to get at their real object in burying cloth with the dead, and in depositing meat and rice near them; but, in general, the only answer obtained has been, "that be country fash"—"white man hab him fash, and dis be country fash." On this occasion, however, I was informed, by one of the principal and most intelligent men, that it was for the use of the deceased. I asked if he supposed a dead man capable of eating food. "No! no!" with quick reply; "but spose he die and we no give him money, that time he come to t'other place, (the land of spirits,) when they look him, and he no hab money, den they say, 'ugh! he he poor fellow,' and no let him in; so they make palaver for him. Spose he hab plenty thing, den they take him in, and he be great man among 'em, and they do him good fash."

This seems to be about all the idea they have of a futurity. They believe after a man dies, his soul appears again in this world, after a short time, in the body of an infant, who again in turn re-appears in the form of another, and so on eternally. Human existence thus becomes a circle, an unceasing round of life and death, so to speak, while no accountability, no judgment enters into the view.

"Seah" had been my patient, and had long been laboring under a very bad cough, and died by consumption. He had lost all faith in "country doctors," and, during his last illness, requested to be carried out to the mission, to evade their cruel treatment and disgusting nostrums. Their influence, however, was too great, and prevented 'is. The night before his death, he declared to the by-standers that his death was not occasioned by witchcraft, and forbade the administration of any red water on his account. This is a case exhibiting the influence of the missionary. The views of this man had been so far changed as to save the lives of many others through this single request. Have we not encouragement to believe that our influence will go further? May we not hope that our efforts will result in the salvation of souls?

---

#### LETTER FROM LIBERIA.

*To the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser :*

GENTLEMEN—The following is an extract from a letter I have just received from Dr. W. Johnson, the acting Governor of the united Colonies of Bassa Cove and Edina. I take the liberty to send it to you, to dispose of as you think proper.

Respectfully, yours,

JOHN J. MATTHIAS.

*"Bassa Cove, August 2d, 1838.*

*"Rev. J. J. Matthias :*

"DEAR SIR—A brig arrived to-day from Sinoe, where she has been to transport emigrants: and an opportunity is presented by her return to New Orleans of communicating to you. From your acquaintance with the gene-



ral course of affairs here, there will be but little novelty in my letter, things having gone on much as usual since your departure. The colony, I believe, is quite as prosperous as ever. Health is generally good; and, though our stock of merchandize and provisions is much reduced, yet there is very little complaint of any want. From the best information that I can obtain, I conclude that the crop of rice is three or four times as great as it was last year. We have planted 2,000 coffee trees, and Messrs. Sheridan & Savage 8,000, intending to increase their number to 100,000. Mr. Sheridan is more and more disposed, as he observes the success of agriculture, to prosecute it on a larger scale.

“He has appeared to be quite friendly—has made no trouble, except by the bad calculations he has made for the emigrants, and the expense we have consequently incurred. He was inexperienced in the country; and I think the circumstances of the emigrants should have been investigated, as they were liable to fall into our hands sooner or later, and that he should have agreed to carry them through the six months, or have delivered them and their property to us. He has been in bad health for some time past, but has not applied to me for advice. He is active in conducting the Sunday school in Edina.

“Messrs. Corothers & Benson have planted 4,000 coffee trees, which are doing well; and many others, a large number.

“Mr. Humphries has deceased, after lingering with a pulmonary affection until he was extremely emaciated. I intend to have the highland at this end of the B. plantation cleared, at one contract, as soon as the drys commence. It is the only good coffee land that we have in its neighborhood, and is of great value.

“Green appears to be a very honest, good man, but has the intermittent fever frequently; and Wesley and James have it occasionally. For my part, I am well, except for occasional fits of indigestion. I weighed 6 lbs. more a short time ago than when I started from America.

“Mr. Draper is about planking his vessel; she measures 23 tons, and will be totally different in workmanship and appearance from the small craft at the Cape, and, I think, no disgrace to an American port.

“The mill [a wind saw mill] is ready to be raised, except the framing of some more braces and making pins. I have been the cause of much delay, for the want of time and strength to make brace patterns. Have been obliged to do a great part of the marking out the timber for framing with my own hands, and was for some time thus employed in the afternoons or all day.

“We have ploughed and planted the kitchen garden, but few of the American seeds came up. Our ploughs are too small and awkwardly made, and by no means fit to till the ground, which is covered with grass, and filled with roots. We need two horse ploughs—we want jacks. The vessels now in harbor took 30 of these from the Cape de Verds to Sinoe.

“There is a general intention expressed by those who have farms south of St. Johns, to cultivate them in the next drys, and I hope to have established a good sugar plantation. A small wind mill, which would cost about \$300, might be built by two persons; and the wind is good there, as on the beach. The two farms would contain 96 acres, and would be a source of great profit to them, and benefit to the colony.

“There are seven farms very eligibly located at Bexley, for the settlement of as many emigrant families by the next expedition, if it does not arrive before we can get the place prepared for them; and I intend to engage Frank to clear 40 acres for a good plantation, to be situated on 3d street, rather than on the river, so as to break open the country and facilitate the settlement of emigrants. I can contract with him for 400 bars.

“ I find that a good fort can be built at Bexley, of the rocks in the river, nearly as cheap as was estimated for a block house. During the drys, we shall have a most excellent selection of granite blocks from the river, and, if not used for this, they will be for some other use of less importance. It is our opinion that the neighboring chiefs will be more ready to sell their land upon having such a fort erected near them, and, also, that it may probably be the means of opening trade with the Manding’s country. Our trade is now with the nations more limited than heretofore, and so must continue as long as so many English vessels and factories are on the coast, with goods cheaper and more saleable than ours.

“ The Presbyterian church is nearly finished.

“ The citizens of Edina are removing their fences, and will finish, after I shall have done surveying the town : nearly all the space allotted for the town is now taken up, and I shall lay out Fourth and Fifth streets.

“ I think seriously of teaching a school again six months or a year, provided I am relieved from my present duties, should I be appointed by the Society.

“ The vessel now unexpectedly sails. I have just now for the first time thought that this might be published : if so, do not expose my careless and loose style.

“ Very respectfully and humbly yours,

“ W. JOHNSON.”

---

[From the Pioneer.]

#### COLONIZATION MEETING IN SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

On the evening of Monday, the 11th Feb., a number of the citizens of Springfield (Ohio) and its vicinity met at the Methodist Episcopal Church in Springfield, to consider the propriety of forming a Colonization Society.

On motion, Charles Anthony was chosen Chairman, and Wm. A. Rogers Secretary of the meeting. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. J. F. Sawyer. The Rev. R. R. Gurley, Secretary of the American Colonization Society, then, on invitation, addressed the meeting, in a very eloquent and appropriate manner. At the conclusion of Mr. Gurley’s address, the following resolutions were offered by E. H. Cumming, Esq., and unanimously adopted :

*Resolved*, That this meeting cordially approve of the design of the American Colonization Society, and regard it as worthy of the united and generous support of every citizen of the United States.

*Resolved*, That, in the judgment of this meeting, the scheme of African Colonization is marked with especial wisdom and benevolence, in that it is adapted to unite the contributions and efforts of patriots and Christians from every section of the Union in unexceptionable and practicable measures for the benefit of the colored race, both in this country and in Africa.

*Resolved*, That we rejoice in the recent revival and re-organization of the Ohio State Colonization Society ; and that it is expedient to form in this county a Colonization Society auxiliary to that institution.

The following Constitution for such Society was then adopted :

ARTICLE 1st. This Society shall be called the Clark County Colonization Society, and shall be auxiliary to the Ohio State Colonization Society.

ART 2d. The object to which it shall be exclusively devoted, shall be to aid the Parent Institution at Washington in the colonization of the free people of color of the United States on the Coast of Africa ; and to do this, not only by the contribution of money, but by the exertion of its influence to promote the formation of other Societies.

ART. 3d. An annual subscription of one dollar shall constitute an individual a member of this Society, and the payment, at any one time, of five dollars, a member for life.

ART. 4th. The officers of this Society shall be a President, two Vice Presidents, six Managers, a Secretary, and Treasurer, to be elected annually by the Society.

ART. 5th. The President, Vice Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer shall be *ex officio* members of the Board of Managers.

ART. 6th. The Board of Managers shall meet, to transact the business of the Society, once in every month.

ART. 7th. The Treasurer shall keep the accounts of the Society, as well as take charge of its funds, and hold them subject to an order of the Board of Managers.

ART. 8th. The Secretary of the Society shall conduct the correspondence, under the direction of the Board of Managers, both with the Ohio State Society and other Societies.

ART. 9th. An annual meeting of this Society shall be held on the first Monday of December in each year.

Twenty-seven persons then subscribed their names and the requisite sums to constitute them members of said Society.

On motion of E. H. Cumming,

Jeremiah Warder, Isaac Hendershott and Milo G. Williams were appointed a Committee to nominate Officers for the Society for the ensuing year.

Said Committee reported—for President, CHARLES ANTHONY; 1st Vice President, JEREMIAH WARDER; 2d do., IRA PAIGE; Secretary, ISAAC HENDERSHOTT; Treasurer, REUBEN MILLER; Managers, WILLIAM A. ROGERS, EDWARD H. CUMMING, J. F. SAWYER, EDMUND OGDEN, HENRY BRETNEY, and WOLCOTT SPENCER—and their report was accepted.

On motion,

*Resolved*, That it be recommended to our fellow citizens to patronize, as they may find it convenient, the African Repository, the official publication of the Colonization Society, published monthly at Washington City—the Christian Statesman, published weekly at the same place—the Colonization Herald, published at Philadelphia—and the Liberia Herald, published at Monrovia, in Africa.

On motion of Dr. Hendershott,

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Rev. Mr. Gurley for the great ability and zeal with which he has advocated the cause of African Colonization since his arrival amongst us; and we fondly hope that his future labors and efforts in this benevolent enterprise may be attended with the most successful and beneficial results.

On motion,

*Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the newspapers of this town.

C. ANTHONY, *President*.

W. A. ROGERS, *Secretary*.

*Springfield, Feb. 22d, 1839.*

## DEBATE ON COLONIZATION.

We copy the following from the Cincinnati Gazette of the 2d March:

A debate on the claims of the American Colonization Society to the patronage of the community will be held on the afternoons of Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of the following week, commencing at 3 o'clock.

The question for discussion will be—“*Is the American Colonization Society worthy of the confidence and charities of the American people?*”

The affirmative will be supported by Rev. R. R. GURLEY, of Washington City, Agent of the American Colonization Society; and the negative by the Rev. J. BLANCHARD, Pastor of the Sixth Presbyterian church in this place.



As the proposed debate is one of much interest, it is thought proper to publish the following correspondence, that the parties to the discussion may occupy their true positions before the public :

“ CINCINNATI, FEB. 25, 1839.

“ *Rev. R. R. Gurley :*

“ SIR—The Executive Committee of the Ohio Anti-Slavery Society, apprised of your intention to present the subject of African Colonization to the Cincinnati community, would beg leave to inform you that they have obtained the consent of the Rev. J. Blanchard, Pastor of the Sixth Presbyterian Church in this place, to meet you, if it be your pleasure, in a public debate on the claims of the American Colonization Society to the confidence and charities of the American people.

“ We believe that the Society is injurious in its tendencies, contemplates an impracticable object, and ought not to be patronized or approved.

“ We would suggest that public discussions—at all times profitable, if conducted in a proper spirit—are particularly appropriate to the habits and circumstances of this community. The large majority of our fellow citizens have so little leisure, that it is a great convenience to them to hear both sides of a disputed question at once, that they may arrive at just conceptions of the truth and their duty with the least possible sacrifice of time.

“ Should you signify your willingness to engage in such public discussion, we will take upon ourselves the trouble of making the necessary arrangements. The time and manner of conducting the debate may be governed by your own wishes.

“ Very respectfully,

“ GAMALIEL BAILEY, *Cor. Sec'y.*

“ *By order of the Ex. Com. O. A. S. Society.*”

“ CINCINNATI, FEB. 26, 1839.

“ SIR—As I feel bound, on all proper occasions, to defend the ‘claims of the American Colonization Society to the confidence and charities of the American people,’ I shall not decline a public discussion with any one or more gentlemen, who may be selected by the Ohio Anti-Slavery Society to assail the principles and policy of this institution.

“ With great respect, sir, your ob’t serv’t,

“ R. R. GURLEY.

“ *Dr. Gamaliel Bailey, Cor. Sec'y O. A. S. Society.*”

☞ The Debate will be held in the Third Presbyterian Church in this city.

---

COLONIZATION DEBATE.

The debate between Messrs. Gurley and Blanchard, upon the merits of the Colonization Society, commenced on the afternoon of the 4th inst. at 3 o’clock, in the Third Presbyterian Church, on Columbia street.

William Greene, Esq., was chosen on the part of the Colonizationists, and C. Donaldson, Esq., by the Anti-Slavery Committee, who selected S. P. Chase, Esq., to assist them as moderators of the debate.

A very interesting discussion was had, which was attended by a numerous and respectable audience. The discussion was continued yesterday, and will be concluded this afternoon.—*Cin. Gaz. of 6th March.*

## COLONIZATION AND ABOLITION DISCUSSION.

The Colonization and Abolition discussion, at the Third Presbyterian Church, between the Rev. Mr. Gurley and the Rev. Mr. Blanchard, the champion of the Abolitionists, commenced yesterday afternoon. We were present during the debate; and we have rarely listened to any man with more pleasure than to Mr. Gurley, whose genuine eloquence, real dignity of manner, and stern regard for the rules of decorum and the feelings of others, peculiarly fits him to the task of defending the benevolent association of which he is the agent.

Mr. Blanchard, as the challenging party, commenced the argument. His remarks were made up of the slang, and bombast, and canting rant, which have characterized the Abolition papers and Abolition lectures from time immemorial. There was nothing new, in recent discoveries in political economy, but the same thread-bare argument and absurdity which have a thousand times been rent and demolished.

It should be mentioned that this controversy has been sought by the Abolitionists, and conducted under their immediate direction. The preliminary notices have been published only in papers over which they claim some control, which will account for the fact that no mention of the debate was previously made in this paper.

We have never seen a man so completely used up, or false reasoning so fully exhibited in its true light, as by Mr. Gurley's replies. The rotten fabric up-raised by the Abolitionist was demolished in an instant—his sophistical declamation was shown up in its naked deformity. The discussion will be continued this afternoon, commencing precisely at three o'clock;—and those who wish to see error fully demonstrated, falsehood exposed, and a contrast between real talent, sustaining the cause of truth, and empiricism, advocating fanaticism, are recommended to attend.—*Cincinnati Republican of 5th March.*

## APPOINTMENTS

*By the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society.*


PISHEY THOMPSON, Esq., Treasurer, in place of Mr. Gales, resigned.

FRANKLIN KNIGHT, Assistant Secretary.

## NOTICE.

Communications relating to Claims against the Society, Emigrants, Agencies, Reports from Agents, &c., are to be addressed to S. WILKESON, Esq., General Agent of the American Colonization Society.

All remittances of money should be made to the Treasurer, P. THOMPSON, Esq., after the first of April. Checks, Drafts and Certificates of Deposit to be made payable to his order.

 The Repository will be sent gratuitously to all Ministers who have the last year taken up collections in aid of the American Colonization Society, and to those who will signify their intention to do so hereafter. The names of all those who neglect to give this notice will be stricken from the list.



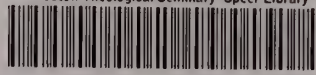






I-7 v.15  
African Repository and Colonial Journal

Princeton Theological Seminary-Speer Library



1 1012 00307 2073

